

CLASSIFICATION RESTRICTED  
 SECURITY INFORMATION  
 CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
 INFORMATION FROM  
 FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS

REPORT

CD NO.

STAT

COUNTRY China

SUBJECT Economic - Industry, agriculture

HOW  
PUBLISHED YearbookWHERE  
PUBLISHED Hong KongDATE  
PUBLISHED 5 Feb 1953

LANGUAGE Chinese

DATE OF  
INFORMATION 1952

DATE DIST. 17 Sep 1953

NO. OF PAGES 2

SUPPLEMENT TO  
REPORT NO.

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE  
 OF THE UNITED STATES, WITHIN THE MEANING OF TITLE 18, SECTIONS 793  
 AND 794, OF THE U.S. CODE, AS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR REVEL-  
 ATION OF ITS CONTENTS TO OR RECEIPT BY AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS  
 PROHIBITED BY LAW. THE REPRODUCTION OF THIS FORM IS PROHIBITED.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE 1953 Ching-chi Nien-pao (The 1953 Economic Yearbook), pp 63-65.ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF EAST CHINA IN 1952

/Comment: This report summarizes an article entitled, "The Eco-  
 nomic Development of East China in 1952," by Liu Hua, published in the  
 pro-Communist 1953 Ching-Chi Nien-pao (the 1953 Economic Yearbook)  
 5 February 1953. The report gives data on industries, agriculture,  
 forestry, stock breeding, and purchasing power in East China.

A. Industries1. Heavy Industry

The production of heavy industry in East China for 1951 was 58.16  
 percent greater than for 1950, and the number of workers employed in heav-  
 industries in 1951 was 20.23 percent more than 1950. Using 1950 as the base  
 year, the 1951 mining and industrial investment in East China was 293 percent;  
 in 1952 is expected to reach 686 percent.

Using 1949 as the base year, the total ore output of the mines under  
 the jurisdiction of the Department of Industry of the East China administrative  
 Committee reached 269 percent for the first half of 1952; and the production  
 of electrical equipment, 879 percent. The 1952 production of the Shanghai  
 and Nanking machinery factories exceeded the 1949 output by 1,139 percent.

2. Light Industry

The following increases in the production of cotton goods in East  
 China were achieved during the first half of 1952:

- a. Cotton yarn -- 22 percent greater than the same period in 1930
- b. Cotton cloth -- 10 percent greater than the same period in 1936

- 1 -

CLASSIFICATION		RESTRICTED	
STATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAVY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NSRB	DISTRIBUTION
ARMY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AIR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FBI	

STAT

RESTRICTED

Using 1949 as the base year, the Shanghai State-Operated Cotton Weaving Factory realized the following production increases:

	<u>1950 (%)</u>	<u>1951 (%)</u>	<u>First Half of 1952 (%)</u>
Cotton yarn	105	116	118
Cotton cloth	111	119	127

B. Agriculture

Agricultural production for East China in 1952 is expected to be as follows:

1. Foodstuffs -- 13.6 percent greater than the highest production year prior to World War II, or 75 percent greater than 1949
2. Cotton -- 77 percent greater than the highest production year prior to World War II, or 482 percent greater than 1949
3. Tobacco -- 106.4 percent greater than the highest production year prior to World War II, or 482 percent greater than 1949
4. Flax -- 908.5 percent greater than the year prior to liberation
5. Tea -- 11.3 percent greater than the year prior to World War II
6. Silk -- 82 percent greater than 1949

C. Forestry, Stock Breeding, and Rural Purchasing Power

During the past 3 years, 3.92 million mou of forestland were reforested, 12 million mou of forests were preserved, and 709.14 million trees were planted. During the past 3 years, there was an increase of over 2 million farm animals and 8 million pigs in East China. According to the 1952 survey of Shantung, North Kiangsu, Chekiang, and Anhwei provinces, the rural purchasing power for 1952 was 21 percent greater than for 1951.

- E N D -

- 2 -

RESTRICTED